



LDS CHURCH ARCHIVES

—Deseret—1776-1976

that the \$1,950 given Goodyear was for a Mexican Land grant that could never be substantiated and likely never existed.

Apportionment of building sites and farm lands, largely by drawing of lots, awaited the return of Brigham Young in September, 1848. Young, meanwhile, had been sustained by the membership back at the Missouri as church president, successor to Joseph Smith. His counselors were Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, and the First Presidency again was the supreme presiding Mormon council.

The new church president and his counselors each led large caravans to the valley in the fall of 1848, and 4,200 spent the second winter in the valley.

Brigham Young never again left the "Great Basin Kingdom." Under his supervision, roots of Mormon communities were dug deep and secure throughout a thousand mile square area—

A steel etching of Old Fort Utah, established on the Provo River in 1849 by first Utah Valley settlers.

Presidency and the willingness of Mormon men and women to respond to "calls" as coming from God-inspired leaders. Mormon settlers spread out with dedicated determination to face hardships and make even extreme sacrifices.

Establishment of Ogden, Utah's second city in size, is typical of Brigham Young's attention to colonization details. In 1848 Captain Brown moved Goodyear's cabin a short distance south-east to establish Brown's Fort. The little community was visited by Brigham in September, 1849. After looking over the valley, it was decided the city should be on the south side of the Ogden River.

Brigham Young counseled "not to scatter in the country, build good houses, with school houses, meeting house and other public build-



Brigham Young picture appeared in the late 18th century, vigorous, authoritative establishing the Saints Basin settlements.

settlers. The Utah early in 1850, batt River, killing 40. During the peace out from the fort to

The pioneers' fi plore for possible t 1849 through Janu and fifty others for Company, and, th winter months, tra future communities Cedar City, St. C Fillmore and

David Fr tivated by the th reported finding of timber." Prat acquainted pioneers their "kingdom" an soon settled—Morm

The move into Here was a favorite had invited the Mo Salt Lake Valley— in November, 1849, caught in a heavy s winter set in. Intens

immediately attempted. The Indians were in that direction. Young's Indian policy of "biscuits instead of bullets" made him hesitant to push into their known lands. Chief Walkara (Walker) of the Timpanogos Utes seemed alternately friendly and hostile. He had reason to be disturbed by the mounting numbers of white settlers encroaching on his domain—the lands of his ancestors. Both the pioneer leader and the Indian chief, however, knew the inevitable.

In the summer of 1848 several hundred Indians under Walker and his brother, Sowiette, visited the growing Mormon settlement. Seemingly, they liked what they saw, and, said Parley P. Pratt, "expressed a wish to become one people with us, and to live among us and we among them, and to learn to cultivate the earth and live as we do. They would like for some of us to go and commence farming with them in their valleys which are situated about three hundred